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REPORTAGE ON GANDHI-HAQ TALKS IN SALISBURY

Delhi Report

BK181348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan had a 50-minute meeting in Salisbury today.

All-India Radio special correspondent Monohar Chakru reporting from Salisbury says they had a long and detailed review of bilateral relations and regional matters. Mrs Gandhi assured President Zia that India does not want to engage in any arms race against Pakistan. On Afghanistan, she emphasized the need for a breakthrough. They exchanged their respective assessment of the situation.

The Pakistan president explained the problem of refugees. He agreed with Mrs Gandhi that Afghanistan should have an independent regime and that there should be no interference by outside powers.

Further discussions will be taken up again when Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi visits India.

Further Details

BK181633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and the Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq had a detailed exchange of views on the Afghanistan question at their 55-minute meeting in Salisbury today. It emerged after the talks that both were agreed on the urgent need to find a solution to the issue. They were also agreed that Afghanistan should have an independent regime and the superpower rivalry should be kept out of the region.

Gen Zia and Mrs Gandhi are in Salisbury to attend the independence celebration of Zimbabwe.

Talking to newsmen, both Mrs Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq described the meeting as fruitful, and expressed the hope that some tangible results would follow.

The Pakistan president described Mrs Gandhi as the architect of the Simla Agreement and said better relations between the two countries (?are the need of the hour). Considerable progress has been made in clearing the misunderstandings and these have to be totally removed before positive results can be expected.

Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao were also present at the meeting.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is leading his country's delegation to the independence celebrations, also had a meeting with Mrs Gandhi.

Another important caller on her was the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. Mrs Gandhi also called on Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari. This evening Mrs Gandhi is addressing the Indian community in Salisbury.

Prime Minister of the newly independent state Robert Mugabe gave a luncheon in honor of visiting dignitaries today.

Karachi Report

BK190454 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has described his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Salisbury yesterday on the proplems of Afghanistan and the region as positive and fruitful. He was talking to newsmen after his meeting with Indira Gandhi lasting about an hour. Also present were Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi and Secretary for Information Maj Gen Mujibur Rahman. Mrs Gandhi was accompanied by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and the ambassador-designate to Pakistan.

The president said the problems of Afghanistan were discussed in depth. He said the discussion was informal and very cordial, he said they hoped this would lead to steps for improving relations between the two countries and finding solutions to their problem. In reply to a question, he said Pakistan's military requirements also figured during the talks. He said like India, they also needed military hardware. Nobody, he added, had a hard position on this as long as the intentions were peaceful, and relations friendly. The president, describing the talks with Mrs Gandhi as useful, said he hoped that steps for the followup for the meeting would continue.

Agha Shahi at this stage told newsmen that they definitely intended to continue their discussions. There had been considerable progress in removing misunderstanding. Shahi also said Pakistan agrees with Mrs Gandhi's views that big power rivalry should be kept out of the Afghan situation. He pointed out that the question of the acquisition of arms was also explained. Selling and buying of arms did not mean arms aid. India was also buying arms. He said Pakistan was not getting any military credit but had bought arms like India.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was also questioned by newsmen after the talks were over. She said she had general talks with the Pakistan president. Asked if the discussions will be continued at ministerial or diplomatic level, she said they hoped that the discussions being held would continue. She said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke to her about the military requirements of Pakistan. She said they did not have a hard line on that. She said the Afghan question was also discussed.

REUTERS, quoting Indian officials, said the Pakistan president asked the Indian prime minister to use her good offices to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

AFP Report

BK181151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 18 (AFP)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met for the first time here today and talked for an hour on Afghanistan.

The two leaders, here for today's Zimbabwean independence celebrations, said their dialogue would continue.

No firm outcome of the talks was announced after the meeting, which followed hopes expressed yesterday by General Zia that Mrs Gandhi would agree to a joint call for a Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Mrs Gandhi said she had "nothing new to say" about Afghanistan but added: "Our common factor is that we want to see the crisis solved."

Asked about military reinforcement of Pakistan by the United States, Mrs Gandhi said she did not take a "hard line" on the subject, prompting a laugh from Gen Zia who heard her reply.

The two leaders, who met in General Zia's hotel room, emerged smiling from their talks to a crowd of waiting journalists.

Their first meeting came against a background of these relations between India and Pakistan since the war for the independence of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, in 1971.

In the presence of Mrs Gandhi, Gen Zia said it was "a great honour" to have met her.

Such meetings, Gen Zia said, would help establish better relations between their two countries for which there was a need. Mrs Gandhi thanked him for his declaration.

But it did not seem the Pakistani president had succeeded in modifying Mrs Gandhi's stand on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. While disapproving it, Mrs Gandhi has preferred discreet diplomacy to open support for the Afghan resistance.

Pakistan, which has a border with Afghanistan, has adopted a tough attitude to the Soviet intervention there. Gen Zia has described it as "direct aggression on the part of a superpower."

The Pakistani president also met United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim here today.

The presence here of many foreign delegations for the independence ceremonies--Zimbabwe became officially independent at midnight--has enabled several meetings to take place "in the wings."

Talks on a British Commonwealth countries' boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow in July in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are also under way.

Gandhi: No Objections to U.S. Aid

ID181452 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Pakistani president, General Zia, this morning held talks in Salisbury with the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. The talks opened in Mrs Gandhi's hotel suite. It was the first meeting between leaders of the two countries since the negotiation of a peace agreement in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war. After the 55 minute meeting Mrs Gandhi said she had withdrawn her objections to Pakistan receiving American military aid. She added: We understand their position better now.

DELHI, KARACHI COMMENT ON SALISBURY TALKS

Delhi: Talks Significant

BK191331 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Mahendra Kumar commentary]

[Text] The celebration of Zimbabwe's independence, a very important event in itself, has been significant for India from another aspect. It has provided an opportunity for a meeting between the prime minister of India and the president of Pakistan. It is the first important meeting between the heads of government of the two countries since the Simla conference in 1972.

No doubt there was a meeting between Mr Morarji Desai and General Ziaul Haq at Nairobi in 1978 when the two leaders had gone there to attend the funeral of President Kenyatta. But the meeting between the top leaders of the two countries at Salisbury is particularly important because it is Mrs Gandhi, a signatory to the Simla Agreement, who took part in it. Her participation is important as all the efforts to improve relations between the two countries have been made for the last 8 years within the framework provided by the Simla Agreement. Her presence at the talks lends continuity to these efforts.

Another factor that gives special importance to this meeting is the fact that it is the first such meeting after the development of the Afghanistan crisis. It would be useful to examine why the Simla Agreement is important and how it provides the framework for the relations between the two countries. The Simla Agreement provides a unique example of war coming to an end on a note of goodwill. The reason is clear. The agreement was concluded in a spirit of give and take. Neither country tried to dictate terms to the other. Conquered territory was returned, so also were the war prisoners. The agreement was strictly in accordance with India's proclaimed policy that peace agreements should not sanctify changes in international borders brought about by war. The agreement convinced a large number of people that India has nothing but goodwill toward that country.

Another achievements was that the agreement was negotiated and concluded by the leaders of the two countries talking directly to each other. No third country was involved in negotiations, nor was any representative of any international body. This is also in accordance with the basic principle of India's foreign policy--that all differences and disputes between various countries should be resolved by peaceful bilateral negotiations. Before this, issues between the two countries might have been discussed at international forums, but since 1972 the two countries have always tried to compose their differences by direct bilateral negotiations. That is why the Simla Agreement was described as the first step on the road to peace. It was also said at that time that never before in the last 25 years had the prospects of a durable peace between the two countries been so bright as then. The description of Mrs Gandhi by General Ziaul Hac as the architect of the Simla Agreement is, therefore, very significant. It indicates that the general attaches great importance to this agreement and is determined to resolve the differences in the framework provided by it.

It was in this very spirit that the talks between the two leaders were held at Salisbury. They focused their attention on the areas of agreement. It was realized that a start has to be made immediately to resolve the Afghanistan question. Both sides have agreed on the necessity of keeping this region free from big power rivalry. India assured Pakistan that it does not intend to enter into arms race with that country. Mrs Gandhi also explained that the interests of the two countries are not conflicting but complementary, particularly in the economic field.

Thus, after Mr Swaran Singh's talks at Islamabad a big advance has been made at the summit meeting at Salisbury. It is hoped that more progress will be made in widening the area of agreement between the two countries when Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Mr Agha Shahi comes to Delhi for further talks.

Karachi Lauds Talks

BK201231 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 19 Apr 80

[News commentary by M.A. Qadri]

[Excerpt] The recent efforts at creating still greater normalization of relations between India and Pakistan culminating in the Salisbury summit between President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is a development which must be welcomed by all wellwishers of peace and prosperity and progress of the peoples of the two countries in particular and of the region in general. The hope expressed by the leaders of the two countries at the highest level indicates that things are moving toward the desired goal as set out in the Simla Agreement of 1972 and in a manner which behoves two such close neighbors as Pakistan and India. Both of them need to (?still arrange things) between themselves--that there is understanding rather than distrust, harmony rather than conflict, cooperation rather than confrontation. Such a process has been continuing for the past 8 years but the need is to accelerate the pace in view of the developments in the world as a whole and in this region in particular. It must be realized that both countries have to come together and effect a meeting of the mind and consequently institute joint action to avert dangers which face both and to lay a solid foundation for peace and stability in the area so that the peoples of the countries should be in a position to reap the fruits of freedom. Always conscious of the need for India-Pakistan harmony, Pakistan has been desirous of bringing about such a happy consummation. The accelerated efforts in this direction in the recent past have come to the people of this country as a step in the right direction and they will be hoping that the Zia-Indira meeting will give the process the desired push and direction and an era of friendship and understanding and cooperation will be inducted as soon as possible--the sooner the better.

GOVERNMENT INVITES PAKISTAN TO TALKS, COMMENTS ON IRAN

GF191825 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has invited the Pakistani Government for talks in order to lessen tension between the two countries--created by imperialist and reactionary forces--and to adopt ways and means of improving relations.

The DRA Government also emphasizes the friendly relations between the people of Iran and Afghanistan and the improvement and expansion of traditional relations of cooperation.

KARMAL PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING 19 APR

GF201742 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, presided over a cabinet meeting at Revolutionary Council headquarters yesterday. The cabinet discussed the items on the agenda and made the following decisions:

In response to a request from the Planning Ministry, the Afghan-Czechoslovak economic cooperation agreement was approved. According to this agreement, Czechoslovakia will place the equivalent of $90 million at the disposal of the Afghan (?Embassy) to finance development projects. The scientific and technical agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, which was signed some time ago, was also approved.

A proposal from the Foreign Ministry to construct an Afghan Embassy building in the GDR and a GDR Embassy in Afghanistan was approved on the basis of reciprocity and international norms.

Instructions were issued to the Finance Ministry to transfer the necessary funds to the Foreign Ministry to meet the requirements of the Afghan Embassy in [words indistinct].

The cabinet also discussed and made decisions on requests from the Prime Minister's Office, the Finance Ministry, the Education Ministry and the Transportation Ministry.

NATURAL GAS EARNINGS, SOVIET AID DISCUSSED

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Natural Gas Earnings in 1980"]

[Text] According to an item published in yesterday's issue of the Kabul NEW TIMES, Afghanistan will earn in 1980 a sum of $200,000,000 by exporting its natural gas to the Soviet Union.

The item adds that this is the most impressive single export item the country has ever had.

It is indeed a great news for a country kept underdeveloped for centuries due to vested interests of the ruling circles and colonial powers.

Actually, since Afghanistan was made a "buffer state" by big powers in the 19th century, its economic development was callously retarded and its fate sealed because it was eventually doomed to be at the mercy of Great Britain following the annexation of Punjab till 1919 when King Amanullah declared Afghanistan's independence.

After the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1917 and particularly since the signing of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Treaty in 1921, Moscow has been keen on helping Kabul both economically and technically.

However, the Soviet Union was faced with numerous problems mostly caused by industrial dislocations and as soon as it built its infrastructure and a basically sound economy, a complex-ridden house painter rose to power in Germany and due to indifference of Western powers and their ill-will toward socialism reached his zenith with the result that he waged an undeclared war on the Soviet Union in 1939.

Between 1921 and 1939, the Soviet Union had extended Afghanistan as much aid as the ruling circles in the country were agreeable to. These included telegraph stations, aircraft as well as training of a number of army officers and airmen.

But the Soviet aid en masse began in 1956 with a credit of $100,000,000 with which the first silo was built in the country. Then the Soviet technical and economic assistance followed to cover almost all vital fields in both agriculture and industries. One of the conspicuous achievements of Soviet economic and technical aid has been oil and gas prospecting in northern Afghanistan.

Though parts of Jowzjan Province were surveyed by Soviet experts in 1955, actual drilling for gas began in 1959 and from then on Shiberghan has been the hub of activities now by mixed Afghan-Soviet teams and the country will, for the first time, extract 30,000 tons of condensite as well which is mainly used for central heating.

Suffice it to say when the Soviet leaders found King Amanullah receptive to aid from a socialist country, they did not spare anything he asked for. When they found the ruling circles in succeeding years adamant, they simply continued to expand their volume of trade with Afghanistan.

Now that most of the people are convinced about the importance of Soviet economic and technical aid to overall development of Afghanistan, Moscow is Kabul's main supplier of expertise, consumer goods, machinery, seeds and fertilizers, let alone arms and ammunition to drive away the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

Let us now compare the natural gas earnings with the formerly largest item of export and find out the difference considering the overall economic picture of the country which is not very bright due to recent disruptions.

Based on official figures released for 1978-1979, the total value of annual exports amounted to $321,731,000 of which the largest item was fresh and dried fruits fetching $99,775,000. So the natural gas earnings in 1980 are estimated to be at least $100,000,000 in excess of that if we allow a growth in the volume and a rise in the prices of fresh and dried fruits in 1980 to account for $20,000 or so.

RAISINS EXPORTED TO SOVIET UNION, UK INCREASE

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Charikar, March 26, (BAKHTAR)--More than 2,350 tons of raisin were cleaned in accordance with international standards in Bagram Raisin Cleaning Plant and exported during the second half of last year.

From the above, 1,956 tons were exported to the Soviet Union and 400 tons to Britain. As a result of effective measures taken by the revolutionary government last year's exports were 450 tons more than in the previous year.

MEDIA'S RELIANCE ON SOVIET MATERIAL REPORTED

BK191209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 April (AFP)--The Afghan media has begun to rely more and more heavily on the Soviet Union since the last 3 weeks for diffusion of world news, according to the Indian news agency PTI today.

The agency, in a dispatch from its correspondent in Kabul, said the Afghan press, radio and television had been carrying only news items and commentaries supplied by the Soviet news agencies, TASS and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN), and the Russian radio and TV.

News from other international news agencies, like REUTER and AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP), which were being distributed through the Afghan Government agency, BAKHTAR, had totally disappeared from the Kabul press, the agency said.

The reliance on the Soviet media began with the signing of the agreement on 25 March with the Soviet agency, TASS, for direct telex transmission of world news to BAKHTAR, it added.

BAKHTAR, which formerly carried Indian news supplied by PTI, now rarely utilised such items, PTI said.

The PTI correspondent reported that except for an "occasional odd correspondent or photographer from the Third World or the West, Kabul has a large number of mediamen from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and French communist newspapers."

Indian newsmen were treated "better than Western journalists" but not on the same footing with those of communist countries or journals, he added. While journalists from the noncommunist media and even Afghans were subject to body search before entering the government press conference hall, their counterparts from the communist world were allowed in freely, he noted.

The correspondent also reported an influx of Soviet TV films and radio commentaries in the cultural and educational fields into Afghanistan since the last month.

CZECH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS FILMS TO INFORMATION MINISTER

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 26 (BAKHTAR)--Minister of information and culture, Majid Sarboland, met in his office yesterday with the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Zdenek Karmelita.

At the meeting the ambassador presented 18 reels of feature films and some depicting the struggles and victory of the people of Czechoslovakia during their revolution to be screened on TV which were accepted with thanks.

13 COUNTRIES TO ATTEND DRA TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD182037 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The first Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] teachers congress is to be held in May 1980 in the city of Kabul. The congress will begin 24 May and continue until 26 May. In addition to the 400 teachers' representatives from the country's provinces, representatives of 13 countries of the world will also take part.

The first DRA teachers congress will discuss and analyze questions concerning the developing realization and stability of education and training in schools, general education, realization of the continuity of child education, expansion of the campaign against illiteracy among the country's aged, continued development of the extension of education and training, improvement of the country's teachers' educational and training standards [words indistinct], organization and improvement of matters related to intramural relations with pupils, establishment of close relations among teachers, schools and children's parents and the parents' participation and efforts to encourage and recruit the [word indistinct] schoolchildren and their basic training.

The representatives of the countries to take part in this congress are from: the USSR, the GDR, the SRV, the CSSR, India, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Polish People's Republic, Hungary, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, PDRY and (?Pakistan).

AFP REPORTS FIGHTING IN QONDUZ, GHAZNI PROVINCES

Attack on Shrine; Strike

BK181639 Hong Kong AFP in English 1625 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 18 April (AFP)--Heavy fighting was reported in several parts of the Qonduz Province of north-east Afghanistan between Soviet troops and Muslim rebels following an attack on a Muslim shrine by Soviet forces, rebel sources said today.

According to the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, 15 Muslim volunteers were killed when Soviet troops opened fire on crowds of Muslims assembled in Imam Sahed shrine near Qonduz city for a religious ceremony four days ago.

The Soviet troops opened fire after Muslim rebels in the crowd attacked the Russian guards and killed eight of them near the shrine, the alliance said.

Following the exchange of fire the rebels called for a general strike in Qonduz and according to alliance sources all schools have been ordered closed by Afghan Government.

Student teachers and government officials as well as shopkeepers responded to the strike call, the sources said.

According to the rebel organisation, except for a part of Qonduz city where the provincial governor resides, Qonduz airport and nearby Khanabad military base, the entire province is under rebel control.

According to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Soviet-Afghan troops launched a massive attack using hundreds of vehicles supported by six jet fighters and four helicopter gunships on Muslim rebels at Aqtash village in the Khanabad area three days ago.

The Soviet troops "completely destroyed" Jannat Bagh village nearby. Some 20 in another village were also damaged by heavy shelling, the sources said. [sentence as received]

In the five hour long fighting, one Soviet officer and six Afghan Army men were killed while 45 Afghan nationals including a number of guerrillas were also killed, the alliance said.

Fighting was also reported in Akhtapa village near Khanabad, where the alliance said that Muslim rebels launched an armed attack on offices of the ruling Khalq party and killed 15 communist party members.

During the attack, the rebels captured 100 machine guns and two boxes of ammunition, the sources said. "Retreating Soviet soldiers" set on fire 16 shops and one restaurant near Khanabad the sources said, adding that several schools and government buildings were also burnt by the Russians.

Rebel Claims of Success

BK201617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, northwestern Pakistan, 20 Apr (AFP)--Moslem rebels in Afghanistan have staged "one of the most successful battles since the Soviets entered Afghanistan", killing numerous soldiers stationed with an Afghan Army division in Ghazni Province and causing more than 1,000 others to desert, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami said here today.

The rebels killed "a great number of soldiers" stationed at Ghazni with an Afghan division on April 15 and destroyed about 50 tanks.

In the same incident "more than 1,000 Afghan soldiers" deserted and the "mojahedin" captured 3,500 rounds of ammunition, the organization added.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN ZARMAL DISTRICT

LD192038 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Forty-three families, the inhabitants of Mamuzi, Sahak and [name indistinct] of Zarmal district of Paktia Province who because of the torments and oppression of Hafizollah Amin and his traitorous band had left their homes, returned to their homes today. Their return is due to the complete trust and their faith in the sincerity of the Government of Afghanistan. They have resumed their normal lives once again. Our compatriots on their return to their homes have expressed their unreserved support for the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and promised every kind of sacrifice and cooperation to eliminate the enemies of the homeland. [Word indistinct] were welcomed by the local government officials and a number of the noble people of Zarmal district.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD202010 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In accordance with proposals by the relevant ministries, ratification by the Council of Ministers and approval by the president of the Revolutionary Council, the following appointments have been made:

At the Interior Ministry: Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi as governor of Herat; Raul Mohammad as governor of Zabol; Gholam Rasul Yosofi as governor of Samangan; Akram Kargar as governor of Qonduz; and Dor Mohammad as governor of Paktia.

At the Ministry of Information and Culture: 'Abdolqader Ashna as deputy minister for culture in that ministry.

FLOODS DAMAGE CROP LAND IN FARAH PROVINCE

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Farah, March 27, (BAKHTAR)--As a result of recent floods at Qalai Kah, Farah Province, some houses, tube-wells, gardens and farms were damaged or washed away.

Thirty houses, 15 tube wells, 2,500 acres of cultivable land and 15 gardens were damaged or destroyed.

Similarly, the godown with 2,665 kgs of wheat was also washed away.

A delegation has been appointed to determine the extent of damages.

WRITERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEETING IN BEIRUT

GF201747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] An Afghan writers delegation led by (Nasif Nazimi), head of the Afghan radio's (?publications) department, left Kabul for Beirut today to take part in the third Palestinian writers and journalists conference.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO KARMAL

LD200618 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that in reply to the congratulation message of Babrak Karmal, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the reelection of Nicolae Ceausescu as the secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania and the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a message of thanks in appreciation by him [words indistinct] Babrak Karmal has been received in Kabul.

MRS GANDHI RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE, TANZANIA VISIT

BK191608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] A rousing reception was accorded to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi when she arrived in Bombay tonight from Salisbury on her way back to New Delhi. The prime minister went to Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. On her way to Salisbury, she halted for 1 night at Dar es Salaam where she had talks with Tanzanian President Mr Nyerere. At Salisbury, besides attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe, Mrs Gandhi held talks with Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq, Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Huang Hua and UN General Secretary Dr Waldheim.

Remarks on Visit

OW191900 Hong Kong AFP in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 19 (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said tonight that Chinese were in a "better mood" to settle problems with India.

She was speaking to reporters on her return from Salisbury after attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. Mrs. Gandhi had talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Pakistan President Ziaul Haq from among the other foreign dignitaries assembled at the Zimbabwean capital on the occasion.

She replied in the affirmative when asked whether Mr. Huang Hua would visit India. However, she said the ground would have to be prepared before the visit.

"I did not raise the border problem (with Mr. Huang)," she said answering a further question.

On the Afghan problem, she said there was agreement on all the sides on the need for a negotiated settlement which would provide for a basis for Soviet withdrawal.

About U.S. arms supply to Pakistan, she said Pakistan had announced that they were not getting arms from them directly.

She said Zimbabwe had sought Indian assistance in training its personnel in various fields but details were to be worked out.

Turning to the home front, Mrs. Gandhi said her government kept its doors open for a political settlement on the Assam problem. However, some people in the frontier state were behaving irresponsibly. She pointed out in this context certain posters and other objectionable material circulated there during the current anti-foreigner agitation. Press reports have earlier spoken of some of these posters calling for a "united state of Assam" and propagating an anti-India feeling.

Asked about the calling out of army in Assam today, Mrs Gandhi said she could not say anything about it immediately as she had been away abroad.

IRANIAN REQUEST FOR GOODS, PROMISE OF OIL NOTED

BK191500 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Iran has requested India to speed up supplies of goods contracted for earlier and supply a host of new consumer goods and engineering items on a priority basis, reports UNITED NEWS OF INDIA.

Against a background of the "extremely good" relations between India and Iran and their growing economic and commercial ties it was obvious that certain Iranian requirements would be met in view of the difficulties that country has been facing for some time.

As a friendly gesture Iran had conveyed its desire to help India with supplies of crude oil on a continuing basis. Iran has also asked for the supply of lifesaving drugs worth rupees 10 million. Some drugs have already been disptached while others are in the pipeline.

Other items which Iran wants include batteries, automobile components, aluminium conductors and specific steel items.

The ministers of external affairs, commerce, industry and shipping are coordinating their efforts to finalise lists of goods to be supplied to Iran.

INDIA-IRAQ JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

BK211043 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] India has agreed to help Iraq in developing its agriculture, energy and irrigation potential as also its petrochemical industry; Iraq on the other hand will try to meet our demands for more oil. This is the outcome of the 6th meeting of the India-Iraq joint commission which ended in New Delhi today.

The two countries signed a protocol to further expand mutual cooperation in economic and technical fields. It was signed by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil and his Iraqi counterpart Tayih 'Abd al-Karim at the end of the 6-day meeting of the joint commission.

After signing the agreement, Patil said that the meeting concluded to India's complete satisfaction. It represents yet another milestone in India-Iraqi friendship.

The Iraqi oil minister expressed his appreciation for India's industrial development and said his country will greatly benefit from the expertise to be provided by India.

USSR AGRICULTURE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI 21 APR

BK211039 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A 6-member Soviet delegation headed by the agriculture minister arrived in New Delhi today. It will present Soviet farm machinery worth about 10 million rupees for the Suratgarh farm in the western state of Gujarat and exchange views with Indian officials on agricultural development.

Besides providing new machinery to the Suratgarh farm, the Soviet Union will give liberal assistance in developing research and in effecting transfer of technology in the field of agriculture and for development of canal and irrigation systems.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST ZIMBABWE

BK210738 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] It has been officially stated in Islamabad that with the installation of a legal government in Rhodesia and its emergence as the sovereign and independent nation of Zimbabwe, the situation has qualitatively changed. The Pakistan Government has, therefore, lifted all sanctions that it had imposed against Rhodesia in support of the newly independent African state. Pakistan had broken all ties with Rhodesia in 1965 following the unilateral independence declaration by the white minority regime of southern Rhodesia and the passage of UN Security Council relevant resolutions on Rhodesia.

KARACHI REPORTAGE ON HAQ'S SALISBURY, JIDDAH VISIT

Salisbury Remarks; Pilgrimage

BK191040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Salisbury today for Jiddah after attending the Zimbabwe independence celebrations. He is accompanied by Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. The president during his stay is scheduled to perform 'umrah [pilgrimage] and visit Medina.

Radio Pakistan's special representative (K.G. Mustafa) in his dispatch from Salisbury says President Ziaul Haq's 4-day visit to Zimbabwe has produced positive results and has been very fruitful. It (?provided) an opportunity to establish direct contact with leaders of a newly born state which is destined to play a key and important role in Africa. President Ziaul Haq during his stay also met a number of world leaders and exchanged views on the international situation with special reference to the Asian region.

Our representative, quoting informed sources, says the useful exchange of views at the highest level reflects keen interest of these dignitaries to know Pakistan's assessment of the situation.

Returns to Islamabad

BK210634 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Islamabad last night after attending Zimbabwe independence celebrations. Joint Chief of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, naval chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, air force chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers and top military and civil officials and diplomatic representatives welcomed him at the airport. On his way back home the president stopped in Jiddah to offer prayers.

RELEASE OF OPPOSITION LEADER ASGHAR KHAN REPORTED

BK190130 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] News agencies quoting official sources say retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who was under house arrest in Abbottabad has been released.

DEVELOPMENTS, COMMENTS REGARDING U.S. RELATIONS

Tehran on Sanctions

LD182010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] We now draw your attention to a commentary on a statement issued today [as heard] by Carter on applying new pressures against Iran:

During the past 20 days some interesting events have taken place in the United States. We ought to review them briefly so that we may once again demonstrate that this so-called superpower is nothing but an empty drum, that it is like a bubble which, despite all its bugles and noise, is not even equal to an Iranian's fist.

In March 1980 the results of two primaries in New York and Connecticut showed that Edward Kennedy, another presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, impressively led Carter inthose states. Those familiar with U.S. domestic policy realize the importance of ballots in New York and Connecticut, knowing quite well that any candidate winning these two states gets his party's nomination for president. As soon as Carter lost these two primaries to his opponent, everyone realized that he no longer enjoyed any credibility within the U.S. President-maker groups in America; that influential powers which choose governments in America, namely, bankers, oil magnates, the Zionists, arms suppliers, the press and the bosses of U.S. radio and television had abandoned Carter, as voting in these two states was influenced by them. At any rate, it became certain that Mr Carter would give up his crown and throne in early November and hand over his residence to someone else.

For someone like Carter who 5 months ago, with the emergence of the hostage-taking incident in Iran and the staging of this play of victimization, had a popularity rating of around 62 percent, it was, of course, very hard to see his popularity falling to 35 percent as a result of maneuvers by the Iranian leader and thus losing to his opponent in such a manner. Consequently, observers were waiting for his convulsive reaction, waiting to see how he was going to use his final shots to recover his false popularity and rescue himself from such a disgrace, so that even by resorting to biting and clawing, he would retain his seat for another 4 years.

However, we saw that after a week of hustle and bustle with his senior and junion aides, Carter was once again vanquished by the hand of our imam and, having no option, resorted to an unexpected decision, namely, severing relations with Iran. This made him the laughingstock of the whole world. His golden dreams turned into frightening nightmares.

Having faced this situation and not wishing to admit defeat, Carter, as the imam pointed out, took his begging bowl to his allies. By obtaining their support in imposing economic sanctions against Iran, he hoped to fill his bowl with votes and come our victorious from the ballot boxes. However, we again saw that these allies did not observe the sanctity of master and servant relationship and, at the price of a few barrels of black gold, sold out their old friend to his hardened opponent. Eventually, the wounded and feverish Carter issued his threats: I am going to apply pressure; I am going to do this or that; I am going to skin them. Untimately this Mr Giant twisted and turned in pain, screamed and shouted, so much so that everyone assumed that a storm was on the way, a storm which would soon destroy the world.

However, after all his pressures, activity and shouting, his excellency gave birth today to a healthy mouse. As before, he received nothing from people throughout the world but a sarcastic smile.

When a superpower, enjoying such satanic might has only one skill, which is used in hurting people, expelling a few diplomats and Iranian students, tormenting Iranians and freezing assets to demonstrate its might, then it is readily explained why, after so many threats and its show of power it should announce today that activities of U.S. correspondents in Iran would be minimized; the spare parts needed by Iran would be sold to the U.S. Defense Department; trade transactions with Iran would be stopped; Americans would not be allowed to visit Iran; no oil would be imported from Iran and satellite communications with Iran would cease. Should we combine all these pressures applied by Carter, then we would see that Carter, in fact, is doing all these things to spite himself, that he is actually applying pressure to America rather than Iran.

As for the presence of American correspondents in Iran, an issue on which Carter was more persistent than anyone else, it is an issue which we have not forgotten. For when all these correspondents were expelled from Iran we saw how the Americans began begging and apologizing so that three or four of their correspondents may return to Iran. As for spare parts, thank God these parts have not been delivered to Iran for the past year, and according to Carter it is America which is going to lose around $300 million.

As for another point, that is, banning Americans from visiting Iran, Mr Carter should read the UN Charter. He would realize he has no right to issue such an order. However, even the 1 or 2 dozen Americans who did visit Iran during the past year--what did they do but spy and sabotage?

As for the next point, that is stopping imports and exports between Iran and America and banning trade transactions, this too is a ludicrous statement, a statement which could only be uttered by people like Carter, for, considering the existing number of middlemen and agents throughout the world as well as America, no one is able to control world trade and prevent imports from one country to another. As a case in point, right now we can load a ship with genuine Iranian glass beads for America and 2 months later see them all being worn by Carter's friends in America. Finally, Carter's order on stopping satellite communications with Iran. There is not the slightest doubt that this would harm Americans more than it does Iranians. We do not think anyone but Iranian oppressors residing in America would suffer from this action. (?As for) those Iranians living in America, those who feel committed to the Iranian revolution, will undoubtedly agree that to make use of satellite and other communication facilities they should not live in America.

Expulsion of Newsmen Advocated

WC191052 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--U.S. journalists in Iran should be expelled from the country, a leading official at the Information Ministry here said today.

He told the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC that Iran had proved its generosity in not expelling American journalists after the sanctions imposed by President Jimmy Carter, but news from the United States showed that the press, and especially the television companies, falsified the truth.

The official did not think that a ban should be extended to all foreign correspondents in Iran, however.

U.S. journalists were officially expelled from Iran at the turn of the year but some later returned. The official said that some 25 were currently in the country.

Satellite Communications

LD191100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, said: America cannot stop our communications with other countries by satellite.

He added: At present our communications with other countries by way of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellites continue. Since 103 countries belong to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization--INTELSAT--and since we, too, are a member and shareholder, with a share of $9 million, there is no possibility that this organization will not provide service to Iran, unless each country on its own decides to cease its communications with us.

The post, telegraph and telephone minister said: The only thing America can do is to stop its own communications with Iran; it cannot cut our satellite communications with other countries.

Oil Minister on Sanctions

JN191815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar has stated that Carter, like a child, always repeats the same topic.

The oil minister, who was talking to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said in reply to U.S. President Carter's remarks on the economic boycott imposed on Iran: Carter does not know which way he has to go. Carter's recent statements did not contain new matters, but are repetitions of his previous talks. The restrictions he announced with regard to the economic relations between Iran and America do not have an influence on Iran.

The oil minister added that Iranian-U.S. economic relations were cut off 5 months ago and that the Iranian people will not be intimidated by such threats nor do they fear military intervention.

Denial of Hostage Declaration

NC192130 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--Iranian authorities today issued a denial of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's declaration concerning the hostage issue to the effect that Ayatollah (Ruhollah) Khomeyni has no intention of freeing the hostages before the end of the presidential elections next November.

At the imam's office, surprise was voiced over this statement, described as "another lie" by Mr Carter at the seat of the presidency here.

Iranian leaders have stated several times in the past that it would be up to Parliament, once elected, to take a decision about the fate of the American hostages, held at the U.S. Embassy here since last November.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, one of the top Iranian religious leaders, indicated two days ago that the parliamentary debate on the hostages would likely take place early next July.

Qotbzadeh Statement

LD201737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, this afternoon participated in a press, radio and television interview. In response to a question regarding the fact that Carter has said that the hostages would not be released until the end of the U.S. presidential elections, the foreign minister said: We have not set any date at all; this is only what Mr Carter understands.

Another correspondent asked a question regarding relations between Iran and Turkey and Turkey's support of Iran in the Iran-America crisis. Qotbzadeh said: We have long-standing relations with Turkey and we did not expect anything other than that.

The foreign minister then took part in an exclusive interview with our correspondent and commented on his trip to Paris. [passage indistinct]

Muslim Brotherhood on Mediation

JN201918 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received the following from the command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. The U.S. State Department has asked the political attache in the U.S. Embassy in Cairo to contact the Muslim Brotherhood organization in Egypt so that it will exert efforts to secure the release of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Egyptian presidential office seconded the request through the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Accordingly, U.S. Attache Lorenz visited Mr 'Umar at-Talmasani, with the Egyptian authorities' approval, and informed him of the U.S. State Department's request. Mr at-Talmasani promised Lorenz that the matter would be discussed. He then left and met with the command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization and the following decisions were issued:

1. The Islamic Revolution in Iran is the revolution of all Islamic movements in the world, irrespective of their political and religious denominations and organizations.

2. Any pressure on, weakening of or lack of support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran will sooner or later harm any Islamic activity in the world.

3. Any action or activity by the Islamic movements in the world should be in the service of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, not in the service of its enemies.

4. Muslim brothers affirm that the Iranian people are entitled to ask for the following:

A. Extradition of the shah to face Islamic justice for his crimes of murder, torture and looting against the Muslim people.

B. Restoration of the wealth of the Muslim people which he and his family plundered.

C. Restoration of the Iranian Muslims' funds frozen by the U.S. Government.

D. The necessity of addressing the people and Islamic Government in Iran with the logic of justice and equality and not with the logic of threats, arrogance and conceit.

5. Suspension of the escalation of the propaganda campaigns hostile to Islam and the Iranian Islamic Revolution being waged by the U.S. Government and Western governments.

6. Lifting of all forms of military and economic blockades against Iran so that communism, which is the archenemy of Islam, will not exploit the attempt to weaken the Muslim people.

7. Upholding the bonds of trust, fraternity, thought and ideology between it [not further identified] and the Islamic students, who have reservations against spies, in order to confirm the significance of reassurance and trust in the relationship among Muslims, which is different from the relationship--tinged with caution and lack of trust--with which the members of international organizations or the delegates of tyrannical governments are treated in Islamic countries.

8. Any move by the Muslim brothers for mediation or otherwise should meet the approval and be in favor of the Muslim revolutionary students and the government and leadership in Islamic Iran.

9. Any action or move by the Muslim Brotherhood organization for mediation or otherwise should be undertaken, like any current move, within the framework of Islamic movements in the contemporary world; that is, in coordination with the command of the Muslim Brotherhood organization, the commands of the societies supporting the (As-Salam) party in Turkey and the command of the Muslim Mujahidin in Afghanistan and in consultation with the delegates of the struggling peoples in Syria and Iraq.

10. If the above-mentioned conditions are met, the Muslim Brotherhood organization might cooperate with all parties and contribute to solving the crisis in favor of the Muslims. This move should be directly from the U.S. presidency, which should give clear pledges land guarantees, and not through the employees of its administration or embassies.

But honor belongs to God and his apostle, and to the believers. [koranic verse]

[signed] Command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization

Alleged Brzezinski Note Cited

LD211046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, (Garmaruzi), the cultural and press adviser to the president, provided the Central News Bureau with the text of the warning of the president addressed to the nation of Iran. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, states in his warning:

Today the text of a message from Carter's security adviser, Brzezinski dated 6 August 1979 has come into our hands. It demonstrates the aggressive policies followed by America in Iran, which is hereby brought to the attention of the public verbatim: Considering this text, it is essential that the people maintain calm under the circumstances, and streets surrounding universities and colleges of higher education be evacuated, and no act which might disturb the peace be committed. Decisions taken by the responsible officials should be implemented immediately, and any group which might intend to disturb the implementation of these decisions is subservient to the America's plans to dominate Iran. The people of this country now realize clearly who opened fire on the army in Kordestan. It is up to the guards and the brave army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act decisively.

[signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Now we draw your attention to the text of the document published by PARS today:

The White House, Washington, secret, 6 August 1979, note to the secretary of state:

President Carter has noted your note dated 18 July regarding the probable action by the U.S. Government in connection with the present political developments in Iran. According to this note you are free to embark on actions proper to the sphere of responsibilities of the State Department. About the defined actions' (?affect on) the developments in Iran, the President believes that necessary action should be taken in coordination with the Defense Department and the CIA and also other departments and organizations and wherever necessary, bearing in mind the advice provided by the shah of Iran in his recent negotiations. The President has also given a reminder that it is necessary that the atmosphere of suspicion and lack of trust between Iran and its neighbors should be taken advantage of. The President believes that terminating political support to the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni, especially by the USSR, will result in the weakening of the stance adopted by the Khomeyni regime regarding foreign policies.

The President has also emphasized that considering the unpredictable nature of events and future developments in Iran, it is important that America contact all the leaders of political organizations and factions, especially racial and religious minorities and extremist groups who are able to instigate armed resistance against the Khomeyni regime. But, anyway, considering the [word indistinct] nature of these operations, the President opposes any contact with the religious leaders or political leaders or the Khomeyni entourage or members of the opposition, high-ranking Iranian commanders, without prior consultation with the chief of the CIA.

Simultaneously with the incidents in Iran and considering the interests of national security of the United States, any new proposals which might be put forward and reviewed should be referred to the White House.

[signed] Brzezinski.

Remarks by Hostage's Mother

LD191944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] UPI in a report from Tehran writes: The mother of one of the 50 American hostages who, despite Carter's orders regarding the prohibition of Americans traveling to Iran, has come to Tehran. In a press conference in Tehran she said: I ask the people to understand the point that seeing my son is not the only motive behind my trip to Tehran. This lady, who is 40 years old, is accompanied by her husband and a lawyer. She obtained her 15-day visa from the Iranian Embassy in Paris and has come to Tehran via Frankfurt. Mrs Timm said: I am ready to kneel down in front of Ayatollah Khomeyni and listen to his explanations and his way of thinking in order to secure my son's freedom. Mrs Timm said: I am interested and would very much like to see my son, but I am equally interested to find out what the Iranians have against the Americans. She added that from the television interviews with her son that she has watched, she gathered that her son is not suffering from any mental illness but that he is faced with emotional stress.

Mrs Timm accused the American officials in Washington of preventing her from getting in touch by telephone with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. She said that every telephone operator she contacted had told her that there were no lines available, and they had pretended that this was the fault of the Iranians. The mother of the American hostage said: When in Paris I dialed the number of the students and had an immediate reply. I was surprised. The mother of the American hostage added: My first reaction to Iranians was hatred, but then gradually I had doubts which changed my opinion. Mrs Timm said: At one stage I realized I hated Washington. She added: The only way to free myself from this hatred and put my mind at rest was to travel to Iran and talk to the people of Iran. The mother of the American hostage also said: During this time I have only received three letters from my son. She added that she opposes any military intervention by America since she does not want any of the hostages or Iranians to be killed.

Bani-Sadr, Qotbzadeh Request

ID210320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0243 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from the Revolution Council that at the end of last night's session Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, in a joint letter asked the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the den of espionage to allow the parents of one of the American hostages who have come to Iran to see their son and to visit him.

Students Contact Mrs Timm

NC210855 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--Two of the Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy today took American housewife Barbara Timm to see her hostage son, Kevin.

Her lawyer Carl McAfee said a mystery phone caller late last night told her to wait with Kevin's stepfather Ken in their hotel here.

"Barbara said it was the students. They told her she would get to see Kevin, but first they wanted her to see the graves of the martyrs of the Iranian Revolution.

Just after 11 am (0730 GMT) today the students knocked at the Timms' ninth-floor bedroom, the lawyer said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khamene'i Call to Iraqi Army

JN181949 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Speech delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i during Friday prayers in Tehran on 18 April and addressed to "the brothers in Iraq and Khuzestan"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother Muslim mojahedin in Iraq, Arab brothers in Khuzestan, greetings. Brothers and sisters, you live on the two sides of the border. However, despite the your proximity, you are separated by social structures and [words indistinct]. On one side, there is the system of the Islamic Republic--the system that relies on the people's will and seeks to bring about the masses' demands and objectives, inspired by the ideology of the Koran. On the other, there is the fascist At-Tikriti regime of the Ba'th--the regime imposed by terror, crime, imprisonment and suppression.

However, despite the immense difference between the regime of justice and that of falsehood, the masses both here and there are united, because they are Muslims and all Muslims are united against others, as has been said by God's prophet. May God's prayers and blessings be upon him.

The truth is that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and As-Sadat's U.S.-Israeli regime are trying to maintain their illegitimate existence and protect the interests of the United States, the archsatanic power. Both of these regimes are exerting all of their efforts, first to suppress any Islamic movement and extinguish any God-given light in their countries, which are in fact lands usurped from Muslims, and second, to launch attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran if they can.

The arrest, and perhaps the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the great Muslim scholar; the savage and humilitating deportation of thousands of Iranian families, which have been residing in Iraq for more than half a century and which were ousted in pitiful state, chased out with torture and insults; the suppression of Islamic students in the demonstrations that erupted in Egypt; and deportation of the Iranian students in Egypt, after they were thrown in jails for several days, are all definite proof and irrefutable arguments that the immediate objective of the agent rulers in Iraq and Egypt is to crush the escalating Islamic surge; that is, to suppress the Koran and Islam.

Under these circumstances, the monotheist society in Iran deems it its duty and task to assist the brothers and sisters who are shouldering the burden of this sublime and devine movement. Furthermore, the heroic Iraqi people should continue the revolution with determination. The Iraqi Army should act in the service of God, since it is an indivisible part of the people and the people's strong right arm. The brave Iraqi soldiers should respond to God's call and rise as one man in the name of almighty God, the smasher of tyrants.

Brother and sister Arabs in Khuzestan, you should be extremely vigilant and observe the movements and barracks of the enemies' agents inside the Islamic Republic. The enemy is trying to carry out sabotage acts in our land, using anti-Islam mercenaries. The Muslim brothers and sisters, particularly the youth, in Khuzestan and the (?adjacent) towns in Iraq should abort these conspiracies with vigilance and alertness. They should [words indistinct] of the traitors and defend the Koran, Islam and the Islamic Republic, which is the fruit of the innocent martyrs' blood.

Refugees Exceed 22,000

NC191027 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--The number of refugees expelled from Iraq has passed the 22,000 mark with the arrival in the past 24 hours of 892 more, Iranian authorities in the frontier zone said today.

Persistent cold had obliged all the refugees in the Oznat transit camp near the border to be transferred to the central Iranian city of Esfahan, he added.

An Oznat official said that food, powdered milk and heating equipment were all lacking.

The newspaper BAMDAD reported today that the majority of the refugee camps were experiencing similar problems.

Iraqi Muslim Movement Message

LD191319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The following message has been issued by the movement of Iraqi Muslims addressed to the Muslim nation of Iraq in protest against the regime of Saddam Husayn:

Muslim nation of Iraq, unite. O meek people under the Iraqi regime, clasp one another's hands and save yourselves from the claws of this beast of prey.

At this juncture when the nefarious Saddam is soaking his arm up to the elbow with the sweet blood of the sons of Islam it is up to you, o shackled nation, to obey the command of the imam of the Muslim nation, the great Khomeyni. In this passage in time one could only knock down the foe under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the slogan of "God is the greatest."

We proclaim with candor that only the imam's guidelines can bring salvation to the meek in Iraq and the imam's policy is the most genuine path toward the final goal, that is, the salvation of men. We proclaim that any straying from this path is to be deprecated from our standpoint, and we call on all the revolutionary organs in Iraq to align themselves with the imam's policy, which is neigher Eastern nor Western, and that all should place themselves under the command of his holiness to march along the path of establishing an Islamic republic in Iraq.

Deportees Issue Resolution

GF191617 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Iraqi deportees residing in Ahvaz held memorial services at the 'Azam religious center yesterday morning to condemn the treacherous actions of Saddam Husayn, the recent explosions in Khuzestan and the torturing of Iraqi Muslim brothers by Ba'thist elements.

Following the services, they stages a march that began at the 'Azam religious center at 1100. After following a prearranged route, the marchers gathered at municpal park No five to hear Friday prayers. They adopted a six-point resolution that was read to the crowd in both Arabic and Persian. All six points of the resolution were supported and approved while the crowd shouted: "God is great:"

In the resolution the Iraqi deportees denounced the actions of Saddam Husayn and the Ba'thist government for expelling Iranians residing in Iraq; the torture being inflicted on the revolutionary people of Iraq; and the attempt to make a martyr out of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Ahvaz Friday Imam on 'Iraqi Brothers'

GF191700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Friday prayers in Ahvaz were held by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati in Municipal Park No five, where many local residents gathered for the services.

In part of his speech, the Friday imam said it is the duty of every Muslim throughout the nation to assist the Iraqi brothers in every way possible, self-restraint is a crime and everyone should offer assistance to these brothers. The media should reveal the true nature of the Ba'thists regime and all its plots, schemes, treacheries and crimes. The newspapers are obligated to inform and enlighten the people about these tricks and schemes.

The Friday imam also talked about the attitudes of the United States and its allies toward Iran's Islamic Revolution. He said they are threatening us economically, because we are Muslims who are calling for our rights, struggling for freedom and independence and demanding justice and equality. They are plotting and carrying out poisonous propaganda. However, our people are standing firmly and courageously against these actions and are aware of these plots.

Foreign Ministry Open Letter

JN191709 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed an open letter today to all Muslim sisters and brothers all over the world. The letter said: Brethren be vigilant. Today is the day of rebellion and war against Satan. The enemy of humanity, which hides behind a thousand masks, has appeared this time in the form of Saddam Husayn as the Iraqi Ba'th Government has emerged from the heart of the Muslim peoples.

After the despicable agreement of 1975, the Iraqi Government sold itself to the criminal U.S. imperialism and to the ambitious Zionist State of Israel.

Another part of this letter, it is mentioned that when the enemy understood that it could not directly fight Islam, it began its cowardly campaign by using one of the corrupt internal elements. The crimes of Satan's agent Saddam cannot be forgotten. No one can forget the crimes of the Iraqi Ba'th against our Iraqi brothers. No one can forget the killings of zealous Iraqi Kurds. No one can ignore the Ba'th regime's betrayals of the oppressed and enslaved Palestinian people.

The Satan has dug its own grave this time. The hatching of intrigues against the Islamic Republic of Iran is a war against God, Islam and Faith. The Iranian people cannot remain silent over the deportation of 20,000 Muslims in an inhuman way. They cannot remain silent over the conspiracy of killing one of the great Muslim ulema, the grandson of the great prophet, may God's blessings be upon him and his descendants, Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

The open letter of the Iranian Foreign Ministry added that in the same way that the outcast Pahlavi regime--which was considered the greatest military force in the Middle East--was destroyed by Islam and the faith of Muslims, the peddler of Satan's intrigues will also be defeated. By depending on Islam we will throw him into history's trash can.

The open letter concluded by saying: Muslim sisters and brothers, how can you take advantage of this chance; what is your role in warring against Satan's schemes; what are your provisions for your people's future in the present circumstances? Your silence is a treason against Islam and a collaboration with Islam's enemies.

You must try to be proud in the future in front of your sons, people and history. You must try to defend Islam and the prophet, may God's blessings be upon him and his family, who is humanity's saviour. You must understand that the forces that supported the prophet in his war against the blasphemers will also support you. We wish you all success.

Shiraz Friday Imam's Criticism

GF201700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Hoseyn Dastgheyb led Friday prayers at Vakil Mosque in Shiraz, where thousands of people participated. In his speech, the Friday imam talked about the superiority of the believer and condemned the shameful and savage acts of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. He also criticized the silence of the United Nations on this matter.

Later in his speech, the imam asked: What can we call this action the wicked Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Ba'thist Government are taking against the Muslim people? They have expelled approximately 20,000 men, women and children from their homes and have abandoned them in the desert.

The Friday imam of Shiraz also said that even the Zionists have not done to the Palestinians what the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is doing to the Muslims. While asking why the United Nations has not objected to all this the ayatollah said the reason is very clear. He said the United Nations was not formed to support the oppressed but was designed to protect the interests of the superpowers.

While referring to the problem of the hostages, the Friday imam said the Iranian nation does not want the United States to rule this country any more. He said these hostages are spies who were paving the way for the return of the United States. Their job at the American Embassy was to create a civil war and internal division. Therefore, our brave and dear youths took them hostage.

The ayatollah criticized the Carter Government and the attitude of the so-called human rights organizations and said that whatever the world-devouring U.S. Government does is because of its fear of further disgrace due to its shameful deeds and nothing else.

Paper Carries Anti-Iraq Statements

JN210658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 20 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the caption "An-Najaf, Al-Qasimiyah, Baghdad and An-Nasiriyah Are Still on Strike," the newspaper ENGELAB-E ESLAMI says: The spokesman for the upheaval of the oppressed in Iraq has made the following statements on the internal situation in Iraq: Following reports on the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr by the Iraqi regime's butchers, shops were closed in the An-Najaf commercial center. The center is still on strike. The mujahidin continue to detonate bombs in vehicles belonging to Iraqi agents. Reports indicate that the Iraqi security organs sought the help of As-Sadat's security apparatus. Security men now surround the town of An-Najaf.

The upheaval of the oppressed in Iraq has issued the following statement addressed to the Muslim Iraqi people:

O Muslim Iraqi people; O oppressed people: You should unite and rid yourselves of the claws of this beast. At this stage, when criminal Saddam Husayn's hands are stained with the blood of our innocent sons and heros, you should follow Imam Khomeyni's directives, in order to wipe out the enemy. We make it clear here that only Imam Khomeyni's directives are bound to save the oppressed in Iraq. The Imam's course is the only sound road for achieving the aspired to objectives and for saving mankind. We hereby ask all revolutionary bases to abide by the imam's course, which is neither with the East nor with the West. The revolutionary bases should follow the imam's leadership in order to establish the Islamic republic in Iraq.

The Arab Muslim students in the Iranian universities issued a statement on the Iraqi regime's crimes. They said: The Islamic nation has just completed one of its stages of struggle against the forces of evil and atheism. The ambitious superpowers and endeavoring feverishly to instigate confrontation of the Islamic Revolution by the agent regimes. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, by pledging to implement the satanic duties entrusted to it by colonialism, has unveiled its ugly face, which is hostile to islam and mankind. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has taken upon itself the task of implementing U.S. policy and that of the other imperialist countries. This regime is torturing and oppressing the Iraqi sons at the request of these countries. This regime is attempting to erect barriers to the surging Iranian Islamic Revolution in the area and the world.

The statement adds: We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist crimes, foremost of which is the detention of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. We also condemn the forced removal of our brothers from their houses and shops on the pretext that they are non-Arabs. We consider the Iraqi regime's claims to the three islands--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--to be false. These islands belong to Islam and are part of the Islamic Republic of Iran. All vigilant Muslims in the world support us.

We strongly condemn the massacres against and arrest of the Iraqi mujahidin. We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist steps against these mujahidin in other countries.

DEVELOPMENTS ON FOREIGN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS REPORTED

Sanction Against Portugal Urged

LD191045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Following the Portuguese Government's decision to respond positively to Jimmy Carter's request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran, the delivery of oil to that country has been cut off and other non-Portuguese companies that purchase oil from Iran are hereby notified that should they carry a single barrel of Iranian oil to Portugal they will be placed on the Iranian Oil Ministry's blacklist.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Iran's oil minister, in a conversation with our reporter, today said: In principle, after the halting of oil exports to the United States and the threats by Mr Jimmy Carter, Portugal was one of the first countries to adopt a hostile attitude toward Iran.

The oil minister added: It will be recalled that it was announced last December that the Portuguese Government was ready to place its military bases in the Azores at the disposal of the United States for an attack on Iran. This announcement caused us to revise our oil relations with that country and, consequently, since 1 January 1980 we have not sold a single drop of oil to Portuguese companies.

Mo'infar referred to this step by Portugal as a mark of that country's pandering and flunkeylike subservience to Carter and said the following about that country's decision to impose economic sanctions on Iran: In principle we do not have any commercial relations with Portugal that could possibly affect our trade. This step by Portugal is only aimed at proclaiming its servility to the United States and at creating an anti-Iranian atmosphere abroad.

The oil minister added: At present, from our standpoint, Portugal is classed together with such countries as Israel, South Africa, the United States and the Philippines and, therefore, is among those countries to which oil exports are banned.

Bulgarian Oil Request

LD191107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Veliko Enchev [Velikov], the new Bulgarian ambassador to Iran, went to the Oil Ministry this morning for discussions with 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, about the increasingly expanding Iranian-Bulgarian economic relations. Thanking the Iranian Oil Ministry, which has so far met a part of Bulgaria's oil requirements, the Bulgarian ambassador requested the purchase of crude oil over and above that previously agreed to by Iran. He added: So long as we have such a good friend as Iran we have nothing to worry about; Iran, too, so long as it has such friends as ourselves, should not fear ridiculous economic sanctions.

Japan Criticized

LD192052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you heard in tonight's news, the leaders of the Japanese Government contacted Japanese merchants today to warn them against signing any new agreement on exporting goods to Iran. The (?institutions) of Japanese commerce and industry also believe that, in connection with pressures imposed upon Iran by America, some problems will certainly arise in trade relations between Iran and Japan.

Three days ago we had a report quoting the Japanese prime minister as stating to reporters: I asked the Iranian authorities and the nation to free the American hostages at the earliest possible opportunity and as soon as possible.

Frankly, what is happening in the world of the capitalists? One of them threatens Iran; one exerts pressure; another begs; the other begs helplessly, and all together several ban relations with Iran. But among them the Japanese situation is unique, which should be discussed more.

Has the eternal curse of the Japanese, whose possessions and dearest relatives vanished from the face of the earth during the atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, been forgotten so soon? Have they so easily forgotten the captivity of thousands of Japanese on American soil who were tortured and molested for years during World War II by mercenaries of the White House? Is the memory of the courage of the Japanese fighters in the Pearl Harbor affair no longer a legend to the leaders of the Japanese Government? And if all this has been forgotten, should they not honor the memory of the sweat and blood of the Japanese kamikaze pilots and those unknown zealots who destroyed American ships at the price of their own lives and smashed the navy of the one that violated their country?

But no, Japan today is so immersed in the American way of leisure and comfort that it has no time to think of all these glorious deeds and the memories of those men and women who sacrificed themselves for their country.

Mo'infar on Oil, Sanctions

NC201728 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 20 (AFP)--Iran is negotiating to increase its deliveries of oil to several socialist bloc countries, Iranian oil minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said here today.

Mr Mo'infar told a press conference that Iran was ready to face up to any economic sanctions and in the near future was going to negotiate new contracts diversifying its oil sales particularly to East European countries.

These contracts were being discussed on the basis of prices currently charged by Iran, but apart from Bulgaria he declined to name the countries involved.

He indicated that Iranian oil production was running at 2.7 million barrels a day of which 2 million barrels would be exported.

Under the threat of economic sanctions, Iran [words indistinct] anything, Mr Mo'infar indicated.

He also confirmed that a Soviet delegation charged with negotiating the purchase of Iranian natural gas returned to Tehran yesterday. These talks broke down suddenly at the beginning of this month.

However, Mr Mo'infar commented: "Iranian demands have not changed at all, particularly so far as price and payment are concerned."

Mr Mo'infar said a possible halt in oil purchases by Japan would not affect the Iranian oil industry.

Japanese firms buy some 530,000 barrels a day and are Iran's main oil customer, and Mr Mo'infar commented: "We ask the Japanese to show courage and independence from Washington."

He said Japanese firms were continuing to buy Iranian oil at the price fixed by Iran of 35 dollars a barrel, adding that there were problems with only some of the Japanese companies.

Describing a possible naval blockade of Iran or the mining of its ports as an "aberration", he said such a move would affect the whole world "and could lead the world to the edge of a world war."

Mr Mo'infar said that of the 2.7 million barrels a day turned out by Iran, some 40 percent was bought by Japan and the European Economic Community.

However, some oil experts here believe Iran's oil exports are a good deal lower than officials indicate, and are possibly even less than a million barrels a day.

East European Trade to Increase

JN201902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Following the signing of a joint cooperation agreement between Iran and Czechoslovakia, it was announced in Prague that trade exchange between Iran and Eastern Europe will increase in the future.

News agencies say that the signing of this agreement was carried out by the assistant of the Iranian Ministry of Commerce, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia, and the assistant of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The agreement provides for the export of machines to Iran. It also takes into consideration aspects of cooperation in the fields of heavy and light industry, petrochemical industry, chemical industry and energy and the two countries' cooperation in the agricultural sector.

Views on Possible EEC Sanctions

JN202043 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Citing some observers in the United States, AFP reports that the ban on exporting foodstuffs to Iran has begun and that this ban includes even U.S.-made drugs exported to Iran. What AFP reports is a drop in the sea of Carter's humanity and that of his White House retinue.

This ban comes at a time when the EEC is preparing to discuss the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran. The FINANCIAL TIMES assesses that these sanctions will be a reduction of the number of employees in the EEC embassies in Tehran, a reduction in the number of Iranian diplomats in the European capitals, a ban on granting visas and an official ban on arms sales.

Poor people! Their meetings do not end and their statements are endless. Nine big European countries, the United States and Japan have turned the world upside down to move the issue of the hostages.

Those who are preparing for the EEC meeting think that our people will not sleep a wink tonight in fear and panic of what the conferences will decide. Can a nation, which faced unarmed the firing of tanks and the smoke of guns, be afraid of paper meetings and conferences?

The stands of the revolution are not ones of convulsions or reaction to political developments, as is the case in the stands of regimes. The Islamic Revolution in Iran bases its stands on principles and builds its bastions on these principles. After this, what happens is not important. This accurately explains Iran's confrontation of several fronts, fighting them with all kinds of arms. The battle between us and the United States will not end. A few days ago, Iran's battle with the EEC began, and before that the decisive battle had begun against the unjust regime in Iraq.

There is another principle in which the revolution believes; namely, it is not alone in the field. The peace-loving Muslim peoples are all allied with the revolution in a united militant front. When the time comes, all the guns will unite and be aimed against the common enemy.

Further Mo'infar Comments

LD202138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister said in a press, radio and television interview today: Regarding the manner in which the agencies and the media in America bring up the existing issues between Iran and Japan, it is not a problem of the price of oil and its sale to Japanese companies; rather, the issues between the two countries are political issues. We are waiting to see what sort of policy Japan adopts in connection with the issues between Iran and America.

The oil minister stressed: If any company fails to reach agreement with us with respect to the price of oil, it is obvious that there is no need to sell oil to that company, or to conclude any agreement with it. We do not insist on selling our oil, and we have enough customers who do not follow Carter's policy. We continue to believe that we have been exporting more oil to the world than necessary, and that we were giving this great asset cheaply to the international oil guzzlers. But we have decided that oil output for 1980 should not exceed 3 million barrels a day. If necessary, we shall reduce the level of output to even below this.

The oil minister said: If Japan, or any other country, decides to adopt a decision against us there is no doubt that we will cut oil exports to that country.

In answer to a question as to what message he has for the Japanese people, the oil minister said: My message to the Japanese nation is to be independent, not to follow America's policy and not be intimidated by the bellicosity of Jimmy Carter.

In connection with acts of sabotage in oil pipelines, our country's oil minister said: We expect this kind of sabotage, but we are ready to wage a hard struggle against any kind of sabotage, and to neutralize the plots of Iran's enemies. Regarding the shortage of spare parts, the oil minister said: We have enough spare parts, and we are importing the spare parts we need from friendly countries. Iranian workers are also able to some extent to make some of the spare parts at home.

One of the correspondents asked about mining of the waters of the Persian Gulf. The oil minister said in reply: This is more of a joke than reality. This could be taken seriously if Jimmy Carter wanted to deprive the world of Middle East oil, for the region is extremely important. If such a thing happens the region will be dragged into fire and blood, and the world will be brought to its knees as a result of such an act. Thus, such a move will not concern Iran alone.

The oil minister was asked about the export of gas to the Soviet Union and the negotiations between Iran and that government. He replied: We have declared to the Soviet Government that as soon as it accepts the price proposed by us the Astara gas valves will be opened to them. We are not joking with anyone on the sale of oil and gas, and we are not prepared to sell it to any country for less than our proposed price. We do not conceal the results of our negotiations with various countries from our people either, and we will inform them at once.

REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

Students' Statements Issued

LD181148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, while Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani was delivering a speech at the University of Tabriz on 15 April, some strident verbal exchanges took place between two students of this university following which the association of Muslim students occupied the University of Tabriz protesting against the event and asking for the purging of the university.

In connection with this event, during the past few days the Islamic associations of many other universities and institutes of higher education have occupied their faculties and, by issuing statements, have expressed their support for the action of the association of Muslim students.

The Islamic association of the students of the institute of Islamic art in the former faculty of decorative arts have issued a statement asking for the purge of professors who have connections with the East or the West.

The Islamic association of students of the institute of Islamic art and the Islamic association of students of the insurance institute have occupied their faculties and have issued statements in which they have announced: As the implementation of the educational revolution is a safeguard for the continuation of our Islamic Revolution, and as no basic changes have so far been made in our university system, in order to Islamize the standards ruling in our universities we have occupied the faculties.

Another statement has beenissued in this connection by the Islamic association of the students of the educational complex of revolutionary technology. This statement said in part: In order to prevent the spread of corruption and imperialist culture, this educational complex will be closed until education and culture have been based upon the exalted teachings of Islam and for (?so long as this educational complex has not been purged of counterrevolutionary elements).

The students belonging to the Islamic association of the teacher training university have also asked for purges and cleansing to be carried out in their university.

The Islamic association of students of the University of Science and Technology also closed the gates of this university in order to announce their demands and to carry out exchanges of opinion in this connection. This action met with protests from the other students of this university. Other student groups entered the university and engaged in discussions and debates.

The association of Muslim students of the Mehdi Reza'i University has also issued an announcement, in which they have said: Following the remarks of the imam that an Islamic Revolution should be carried out in all the universities throughout Iran, we have stopped the activities of this university and demand the transformation of the educational system.

Following these actions, the Islamic association of Iranian university staff has issued an announcement in which they have expressed their support for the action of the association of Muslim students of the University of Tabriz.

This announcement says in part: The Islamic association of Iranian university staff believes that without a fundamental change in the educational programs and the purging of individuals who have connections with the East or the West, the universities will not be able to remain places for the advancement of learning and the implementation of the wishes of our revolutionary people. The battle against the imperialists, especially U.S. imperialism, cannot be limited to its political and economic dimension, too. The universities will not be able to carry out their mission without eradicating the evil effect of the dependent and imperialist culture and returning to the genuine Islamic culture.

At the same time, the associations of Muslim students of various universities and institutes of higher education in Tehran have issued a statement condemning monopolistic methods and declaring that the closure of educational institutes and universities and the purging of popular and revolutionary forces in the universities and the purging of popular and revolutionary forces in the universities are completely reactionary steps and are contrary to reforming the universities. They have asked for changes to be made in the educational system based on the formation of councils. In a part of this announcement, it says: There is an Islamic and popular demand for changes to be made in the educational system, and it is one of the necessities of our society after the victory of the revolution. However, we regard the adoption of actions which will create disunity and also the purging of popular and revolutionary individuals in the universities, which have been carried out under the guise of the popular demands of the people, as being reactionary actions and contrary to reforming of the universities.

Occupation Reports

LD181722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The occupation of the country's universities and institutes of higher education by students of Islamic organizations and educational institutes continued today. Among the academic centers occupied were the united university; occupied by student members of the Islamic institute; the university of medical sciences by the student members of the Islamic institute of the same university; the college of economics and social sciences in Babolsar by members of the Islamic institute of the same college; the college of leters and sciences, as well as colleges of medicine and engineering in Shiraz by members of the staff of Muslim students of the university, andthe University of Kerman by the Muslim students of the same university.

Our correspondents' reports from various parts of the country say that in certain instances clashes occurred between different opposing student groups in the wake of the occupation of some universities and colleges. For example, during the occupation of Babolsar College of Economics and Social Sciences 15 people were hurt as a result of clashes between opposing groups.

In connection with the occupation of some universities our correspondents have tried to prepare reports within the framework of their duties on the clashes which took place in universities. Regrettably, certain groups prevented our correspondents from doing their work by attacking them, removing their cameras and even removing the films and breaking them. Considering these difficulties, our reports and dispatches as well as the interviews fail to give an unbiased picture of the situation.

It is the intention of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic to present events as they happen, without showing any tendency to favor the side (?or) the Islamic Revolution. We will take care not to broadcast any such reports. We call on the selfless Iranian people to take direct action henceforth and take the necessary decisions in line with the promotion of the task of their own correspondents; we call on them to resist these groups which create obstacles for them. We also tell these groups that any action taken to prevent our correspondents from doing their job will be broadcast for public information, so that the people themselves may judge them.

Lecture Halls Closed

LD191336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Barakani, a member of the supervisory council of Tehran University, announced in a talk with our reporters a few moments ago: Since 1100 this morning the lecture halls and rooms of the schools of medicine and fine arts have been closed. Today a number of people have entered Tehran University. The supervisory council of Tehran University expects the people not to enter Tehran University prior to the expiry of the deadline issued by the supervisory council and not to interfere in student affairs.

Response to Ultimatum

LD191750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Today, Urumiyeh University was calm and there were no incidents on the university campus. In Kerman various groups of people of this city marched through the streets and expressed their support for the revolutionary act of the students who believe in the policy of the imam. In Qom too, following the occupation of the higher education complex, the people of this city marched in support of the revolutionary act of the students. Meanwhile, following the occupation of various faculties of Shiraz University by the headquarters of the Muslim students of this university, the pupils of high schools of Shiraz city closed down their schools in support of this act and together with a huge crowd of people gathered in front of the faculty of arts and sciences.

Meanwhile, students belonging to various groups pentrated the crowd and as a result fights broke out. Many people were injured. The governor general of Fars Province, in a message addressed to the students and people of Shiraz asked the groups to dismantle their offices and headquarters from the university grounds within the 3-day deadline.

Today the publicity bureau of the Qom religious seminary issued a statement addressed to the Azarabadegan University and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. It announced this seminary's support for purging the universities and changing today. There was unrest in the university departments in Mashhad and its affiliated offices and Islamic societies. The association of Muslim students of universities and higher education schools in Mashhad center, issued its first statement and announced: We believe the only way to achieving Islamic universities and substituting the revolutionary and divine system for the present system in universities and founding the new Islamic system in universities on the old and rotten ruins of the present system.

Also today at noon people who wanted to occupy the central building of Mashhad University were prevented from entering the building and as a result confrontations began in which several people were injured.

Evacuation Call

GF191815 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Communique issued by the Islamic Society of the Abadan Petroleum College; no date given; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] Following the action by Muslim student brothers and sisters at universities and institutions of higher learning regarding the purge of universities and the creation of Islamic universities, as well as the issuance of a message by the Revolution Council that, after its approval by the council, was confirmed and affirmed by the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We the students of the Islamic Society of the Abadan Petroleum College, in pursuance of the principles of an Islamic state, which is the activating essence of the Islamic revolution, and in order to realize the above objectives through the creation of an Islamic university, have decided to evacuate the university (?club).

Since the decision to continue political activities in the milieu of higher learning by various groups has been left up to the citizens, we hereby warn all existing groups at the university to evacuate all university buildings in order to avoid any type of unpleasant confrontation. Otherwise, they will be held responsible for any consequences.

In conclusion, we ask all our sisters and brothers in Abadan, especially the students, to maintain their dignity and composure in confronting these incidents. We ask that they avoid any confrontation contradicting Islamic principles that may only benefit certain known elements and opportunists.

Council Order

LD192000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Revolution Council tonight examined current problems of universities and institutions of higher education in the country. In connection with recent incidents in the universities, the Revolution Council addressed the following message to the nation of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Struggling Muslim nation, cultured university members, students: The Revolution Council deems it necessary to remind you of several points in view of the fact that in universities and institutions of higher education there has not been as speedy a response as anticipated in implementing the decisions in the statement dated 18 April 1980. In view of the fact that the Revolution Council is determined to decisively implement the above decisions, which also have been approved by the imam:

1. One of the important dimensions of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is to change the educational system fundamentally and to engage in a vast and deep revolution according to the basis of principles, values and realities of the Islamic Revolution.

The Revolution Council, with revolutionary awareness, considers it a basic and essential duty of itself and all revolutionary Muslim forces to attend to this great matter. It believes that such a task is not practical without the full participation of university members and students who are at the service of the Islamic Revolution or Iran and are moving in the direction of the guidance of the imam of the nation. The imam of the nation clearly has thrown light on our duties many times with respect to the universities, especially in his New Year message, by stressing clearly that there must be changes and a transition in culture and education. The colonial culture and the non-Islamic education system, strangers to our nation, must be smashed.

The Revolution Council understands the people's demands, which emanate from the Islamic revolutionary spirit of the nation. It admires their attempts and endeavors along this path.

2. The Revolution Council believes that delays in implementing this important matter stem from disorders and various disturbances. It is because of these very things that it opposes any tension in the universities. It views such a situation as contrary to making preparations aimed at creating fundamental changes in the educational system.

3. The decision of the Revolution Council to dismantle the headquarters and offices of various groups includes all offices and chambers which are used by these groups in various ways. Therefore, it includes dismantling their libraries, art offices, sports offices and other similar offices.

4. This decision does not mean that a free and constructive atmosphere within the framework of the constitution is not respected; but the presence of such offices, which are unprecedented in any place or any revolution like ours, has in practice caused conflicts and sabotaged and disturbed the free and constructive atmosphere of clashes of opinions. In the eyes of the people, the establishment of these centers, which are unprecedented in other situations, and insistance on preserving them are not acceptable. People consider such centers to be centers of conspiracies and pressure in the environment of a university.

5. Dismantling these centers contradicts the presence of students in their colleges; therefore, the students will cooperate with the Revolution Council and will evacuate the universities from this hour so that the job of dismantling these centers can be carried out easily.

6. Each group will introduce five persons to the dean of the faculty to collect the equipment in their offices and evacuate these offices. The equipment will be kept in a location under the supervision of responsible administrative representatives of each faculty so that later the belongings of the university can be handed over to the chancellor of the university or his representative and what belongs to the students will be removed from the university.

7. The central committee of the Islamic Revolution has been ordered to safeguard the security of all universities and the representatives of groups during the evacuation and transfer of equipment and afterwards.

8. All people are asked to remain ready to implement these decisions. Meanwhile they are asked to avoid gathering near or around universities and institutions of higher education so that the job of evacuating these headquarters can be carried out more easily. Obviously, if the Revolution Council requires their assistance at any moment, they will be asked through a radio message to go to universities with the president and the Revolution Council.

9. Obviously, if affairs continue contrary to that mentioned above, the Revolution Council and the president will not wait until Monday, 21 April, and they will come to the university [Tehran University] to prepare the grounds for implementing the decisions made by the Revolution Council.

10. After the implementation of these tasks and the restoration of peace, the universities will open from Tuesday, 22 April.

[signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 19 April 1980.

Hundreds Injured

LD200535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0239 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, during the clashes between pro and anti groups in Shiraz University yesterday, nearly 300 people were injured.

According to this report, about 80 of the injured were treated in Sa'di hospital and another 80 in Namazi hospital. The condition of a number of the wounded is critical.

During yesterday's events, most of the wounded were given on the spot treatment in emergency ambulances and sent home.

Also, according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a large number of people were injured during yesterday's clashes at Mashhad University, the majority of whom were given on the spot treatment and sent home. About 40 of the wounded have been hospitalized and the condition of one of them has been declared critical.

Meeting on Problems

LD200958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the supreme council of universities is meeting this morning at the Prime Ministry in the presence of President Bani-Sadr. Others attending the meeting are the minister of culture and higher education, university chancellors, deans of colleges as well as several university professors. The meeting is discussing and debating university problems. Our correspondent provides the following report:

In order to study the situation in the universities and institutes of higher learning, a meeting is being held this morning in the presence of President Bani-Sadr, Dr Hasan Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, university chancellors and deans of various colleges. The meeting opened at 0930 this morning and university problems and changes in university organizations are being discussed and debated. [Words indistinct] the meeting is still in progress.

Agreement Reached

LD201010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, following an agreement reached last night between those occupying the various colleges of Shiraz University, this morning the college of letters and sciences was turned over to officials and university authorities. Our correspondent reports that the medical and engineering colleges, too, were handed over to university officials in the presence of students and local people. Consequently, the security of these colleges was taken over by security agents.

In a conversation this morning with Namazi and Sa'di hospitals, the officials of these hospitals said only two people had been hospitalized in the two hospitals. In another conversation with ('Adelabad) prison, it was announced that nearly 40 boys and girls arrested yesterday among the opposing groups were released last night. The same report says that this morning another meeting was held at the Fars Province governor-general's office to release the rest of those arrested.

Bani-Sadr Comment

LD201050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] In an article in one of Tehran's evening papers this evening, President Bani-Sadr, under the title "It Should Be Frankly Stated," writes: Under the present circumstances, when the economic boycott has actually materialized, even the opposition should not try to weaken the government. Those who claim to believe in this revolution should insist that everything should be done through its legal channel and by legal authorities, so that the government may be able to control the affairs and reactivate the wheels of the economy; so that the government may prepare the Muslim forces to defend the threatened borders.

In another part of the article, the president warns all groups to be alert, so that all matters may be handled through legal channels, otherwise the university will be lost. Dr Bani-Sadr adds: If the decision made by the Revolution Council is not implemented, then sooner or later, the university will be turned into a stronghold for the opposition. Everyone must realize that these methods will not resolve the left's problem; nor would the problem of educational changes be solved through these same methods. It is only through the Islamic society and Islam that the key can be found. The president writes: We, too, have on several occasions been victimized in connection with the university. Therefore, we do not think it is fair for the students living in the age of the revolution to be victimized as well. The article concludes: It is up to the Revolution Council to demonstrate its decisiveness and implement its decision without any delay or hesitation.

Headquarters Statement

LD201204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was just issued by the Islamic Revolution headquarters.

While fully believing in a drastic change in the educational system, the Islamic Revolution headquarters believes that a comprehensive and profound revolution, based on Islamic values and rectitude, should take place; that such a great task cannot be achieved except through an all-embracing cooperation by all university staff and students who are in the service of the Islamic Revolution and in line with the guidelines issued by the imam of the nation.

Taking cognizance of the responsibility to restore order in institutes of higher education, the Revolution Council (?instructed) the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution and [word indistinct] universities as well as representatives of groups to safeguard documents belonging to the parties concerned. Therefore, it is necessary to make the following points:

1. We call on all dear students to refrain from entering the university until the end of Monday, 21 April, so that the headquarters may be able to carry out its plan in connection with the university courses and [word indistinct] transfer to other sites in the best possible manner through the cooperation of the groups' representatives and university officials.

2. We call on staff and professors of universities to have their identity cards with them in order to coordinate.

3. Without taking any sides, the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution will control all comings and goings and will prevent anything from being removed, no matter to whom such material may belong, until such a time as the true owner is identified. [passage indistinct]

The Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution will carry out the order most decisively. Consequently, all Revolution Guard members are hereby notified that, while observing total impartiality and avoiding any confrontation, they abstain from entering the sacred university campuses.

In conclusion, we expect everyone to adhere to the presidential and Revolution Council's orders and remain ready to implement these decisions and, in the meantime, avoid assembling near institutes of higher education.

AFP Reports Violent Clashes

NC211435 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out today at Tehran University between Muslim fundamentalists and leftist sympathizers, reportedly leaving many people wounded.

Revolutionary Guards fired into the air in an attempt to break up the fight between members of the Islamic Republican Party and leftist students, in the third day of violence following the ruling Revolutionary Council's recent call to purge the "leftist demon" from universities across Iran.

The extreme left fedayin group has charged the conservative Muslims with injuring 25 of its members by driving a van into them at full speed. The fedayin called on the population to come to support them inside the university.

Meanwhile, a human tide has invaded the area surrounding the university, and Islamic militants were seen attempting to climb over the university wall.

According to a Revolutionary Guard commander, "3,000 leftist students armed with crowbars are massed in the university."

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Khuzestan Tribesmen's Demand

GF201605 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Thousands of Arab tribesmen living in Abadan staged a march yesterday to condemn the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and to protest the disappearance of Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. According to PARS, the demonstration began at Arabs mosque and concluded at the Abadan petroleum college. A clergyman addressed the crowd at the college and talked about Iran's Islamic Revolution. He said our Islamic Revolution gains strength from the people and that Imam Khomeyni's leadership will undoubtedly be a model for other deprived people throughout the world. He further stated: We ask all our Muslim brothers in Iraq, the Philippines and Eritrea to liberate themselves from the claws of colonialism through revolutionary movements.

An Arab member of the crowd then delivered a speech and condemned the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. At the end of the march, a four-point resolution was adopted by the marchers. In part of the resolution, the Muslim Arab tribesmen of Khuzestan demanded that the oppressive and tyrannical Iraqi Government take immediate steps to release Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. While condemning the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and the recent explosions in Khuzestan, the tribesmen demanded the arrest of those who are perpetrating these barbaric and inhuman acts.

Kordestan's 28th Division Statement

LD181224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1017 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by Kordestan's 28th division today:

In His Exalted Name. Struggling inhabitants of Sanandaj: Before Almighty God and the Muslim nation of Iran we deem ourselves responsible to inform you of the facts and to expose the designs of the foe and his agents:

1. A person who is responsible for the massacre of dozens of innocent human beings in past incidents in Sanandaj--and you, too, know him--has once again returned to the city and now wishes to impose a new war on the army and the people.

According to statistics gathered by the division's investigatory group, 95 percent of the inhabitants of Sanandaj are revolted by this person and consider him to be a murderer and an outcast of society, but he is now living in that place protection of the city's extremist and illegal party.

2. The city's banned, armed groups, are telling the people in numerous statements that Sanandaj is not tantamount to the gates of Kordestan, and are raising the question as to why the army should pass through or pass round this city, making out that that action is synonymous with incitement to war by the army.

These gentry are either illiterate, do not know their geography or wish to indulge in demogogy. Second, the units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be able to move throughout the entire soil of Iran.

3. These subservient groups are insanely and brazenly referring to the acts of aggression of the United States and Iraqi Ba'th regime against Iran and the country's economic blockade by the world-devouring imperialists as a phoney war. We call on these gentlemen, who claim to believe in the people, to feel ashamed of themselves before the people, not to torment the innocent people so much, not to tell lies, and not to add grist to the mill of the enemy.

4. According to the latest investigations carried out, this city's armed groups have lost their mass support and the people consider them as having engineered the halting of the activities of the construction crusade, the stagnation of development activities, extreme unemployment among the workers and the poverty and affliction of the citizens.

For this reason, by inciting to war and massacring the deprived and innocent inhabitants of the city, these groups wish to make propaganda capital and to reimpose their domination over the people.

Therefore, Kordestan's 28th division, for your information believing Muslim inhabitants of the city and for the information of the entire Iranian nation, declares that the military units deployed at the airport, in order to replace the border units, are forced to pass through or pass round the city. This is a mission entrusted to the army of theIslamic republic by 35 million Iranians so that it can defend the borders of their country.

The responsibility for the consequences of preventing the carrying out of the border mission by the army of the Islamic Republic lies with the unlawful armed groups in the city, and in carrying out this mission we will act with decisiveness.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Kordestan's 28th Division, 18 April 1980.

BBC on Kordestan Clashes

TA181540 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] We begin with the news from Iran that heavy fighting has again broken out between government troops and Kurdish nationalist guerrillas in Kordestan Province. Alex Brodie has just returned from a visit to the region and he sent us this report from Tehran.

[Begin Brodie recording] Kordestan has been relatively quiet since the war 6 months ago between government and nationalist forces, but it now looks as if full scale hostilities may be breaking out again. Kurdish guerrillas--the peshmargan--control much of the province. The army is there but it has been keeping a low profile. The streets of Sanandaj for instance are full of heavily armed peshmargan, the soldiers, carrying their weapons through a mixture of discretion and intimidation. But that uneasy truce is giving way to fighting again. In the town of Saqez the army apparently made an attempt to win back key Kurdish-held points. It closed the three roads into the town and surrounded the local hospital and Kurdish party headquarters. The Kurds fought back. According to them the army was using heavy weaponry including helicopters and phantom aircract on the outlying villages. At least 5 people are said to have died.

Further south in Sanandaj an army column has been halted a few kilometers from the city. Local people will not let it in, distrusting the ostensible reason that the troops are on their way to the border with Iraq. The Kurds suspect the Iraqi-Iranian tension is being used as a pretext to reestablish government control over Kordestan. And in the north in the Qasemlu Valley near Mahabad there has been fierce fighting for some days, with several deaths. This is said to be still going on. Three days ago I was told by a local leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party that he felt a full scale war was inevitable, but he hoped it could be postponed. It may have come sooner than even he thought. [end recording]

Sanandaj Division Commander Comment

LD181813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The commanding officer of the 28th division in Sanandaj in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY concerning today's confrontations in Saqqez stated: These confrontations, which started early this morning, are still continuing and two military personnel have been martyred and several others have been injured. The number of non-military casualties, which includes the political [word indistinct] groups, is reported to be four.

Komala Groups in Baneh

LD181814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report received from the reconstruction jihad in Baneh [Kordestan] today armed groups attached to Komala--Fada'iyun Khalq and Seyeed Jalal Hoseyni--surrounded the jihad building and by exerting pressure, threats and force, appropriated all vehicles belonging to this jihad in order to transport armed personnel to Saqqez and Sanandaj. In Sanandaj the same groups, using these vehicles, attack units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Election Officials Arrested

LD181815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau in a telephone dispatch sent to the office of the prime minister, Messrs Mostafa Arbabi, Kmbiz (Pandarfar), Mohsen Arbabi and Hamid Forqani, who were going to Sanandaj in order to implement election procedures for Kordestan, were arrested by Komala agents. These agents released Hamid Forqani, but the other three are still in their hands and there is no information available on them.

Comment on Division Pullout

LD181816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The PARS reporter in Sanandaj has contacted the commanding officer of the 28th division in Kordestan concerning the transfer of the dispatched military unit to Sanandaj. The unit has been stationed at the town airport for 3 days. He stated that this military unit will make its way at any price and under any circumstances according to the orders of the commander in chief. On the timing of this action, the Kordestan division commanding officer stated: I cannot comment on this now.

Sanandaj Division at Airport

ID191108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the commander of the Kordestan 28th army division today commented on clashes in Saqqez. He said: These clashes still continue, However, we have not yet received any report on the extent of casualties and damage to property.

On the basis of the same report, the military column dispatched to Sanandaj is still at the city's airport.

Statement on Saqqez Incidents

ID191848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the Saqqez incidents today issued the following statement:

In His Exalted Name. Since our revolutionary and struggling nation should be informed of the realities and events, in connection with the incidents in Saqqez we wish to inform the dear compatriots that because a unit dispatched from Kermanshah to the western borders of the country was to cross the town of Saqqez and according to information received illegally armed persons intended to destroy the bridge on the road entering this town, therefore the Saqqez barracks appointed several units with the task of protecting the bridge on the morning of 18 April. Counterrevolutionaries immediately opened fire on the personnel responsible for the security of the bridge from inside the buildings in the town and as a result Put Baqer al-Zaman Zamani was martyred and three others wounded. When an ambulance was sent to the location to carry the injured to the hospital, counterrevolutionaries machineguned the ambulance. As a result of this cowardly shooting third medical officer Majid Foruzandeh and the driver, Put Nader Fazeli, were wounded. Since the ambulance was stopped a helicopter was sent to carry the injured, but counterrevolutionaries prevented its landing by shooting at it. As a result three soldiers, privates 'Abbas Ebrahimian, Hasan Qolizadeh and 'Ali Akbar Javad-aqa Ziyarat who were wounded while guarding the bridge bled to death. The only officer and the soldier, who were injured and were being taken to the hospital by the ambulance and who had managed to find a safe shelter, were later taken to Maragheh by helicopter.

Counterrevolutionaries inside the town, opened fire on the gendarmerie unit which resulted in the martyrdom of gendarmerie Sgt 'Ali 'Alizadeh. Shooting began from early morning on 18 April till 1700 19 April with the counterrevolutionaries using arms like 106 mm field cannons and 57 mm rifles and RPG7 rockets. Unfortunately, armed hooligans, knowing that army units would not open fire on innocent people, threatened some unarmed people and gathered them around the arms and field guns so that while having complete freedom to shoot at the base guarding the bridge, they themselves would be sheltered by the unarmed innocent people.

[Signed] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Kordestan Army Division Statement

ID191930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the third statement issued by the 28th Division of Kordestan addressed to the nation of Iran has been released.

The fighting nation of Iran: It has been 3 days now that the unit dispatched to the border has been stopped **in Sanandaj airport** by armed subservient groups who are operating under the shelter of young pupils. In order to prove the good intentions of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we have done the following:

1. We have clearly announced that our borders are threatened by the Ba'ath government of Iraq and this unit is going as a replacement to be stationed at the border, and if you are Iranians you should join us in defending our borders. But the subservient political groups have not accepted this proposal.

2. Through the governor of the town all groups were advised to stop the destruction and fighting, he sincerely tried, but tired from his consistent efforts and unable to achieve results, he informed us that the groups had said that they would not allow the unit to pass. The operations undertaken by the groups subservient to the enemy are as follows:

1. They have converted many of the houses belonging to people into entrenchments so that in the case of probable attacks, people's houses would be ruined and women and innocent children would be killed, so that they can take photographs and films and show them as evidence of the treason of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in schools and universities.

2. In different statements they have ordered their armed personnel to identify the houses of committed Muslims of the town whom they believe to be [word indistinct] and keep them under surveillance.

3. The patience and tolerance of the unit is interpreted as a weakness of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have embarked on propaganda campaigns to provoke people as much as possible.

We warn these elements loyal to world-devouring imperialism and the enemies of the holy revolution of Iran that we are the soldiers of the Koran and inheritors of 14 centuries of martyrdom and 70,000 martyrs of revolution. We prefer to roll in the red blood of martyrdom rather than to live a life of disgrace and shame. We cannot breathe and be alive while keeping silent facing the allies of world-devouring imperialism. We are the children of revolution. We are the lengend-makers of martyrdom. How can we witness the doomed conspiracies of the enemies of Islam and Iran. We will defend our borders to the last drop of our blood, together with the children of Sallaheddin 'Ayyubi, that is the Muslim and fighting Kurdish masses. We repeat our warning that the illegal armed groups in the town should immediately remove all barriers so that the dispatched unit of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran can pass through the town or pass by the town and be stationed at the border and defend the territorial integrity of our country. Otherwise, we will use all our power to crush the allies of the enemy. [Dated] 19 April 1980

[Signed] The 28th Division of Kordestan.